
EXHIBIT 1

U.S. Census Bureau

American FactFinder

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Subject	All ages		18 years and over	
	Numbe	Percent	Numbe	Percent
RACE				
Total population	1,821	100.0	1,382	100.0
One race	1,816	99.7	1,377	99.6
White	1,389	76.3	1,071	77.5
Black or African American	403	22.1	289	20.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.4	6	0.4
Asian	1	0.1	1	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1	1	0.1
Some other race	14	0.8	9	0.7
Two or more races	5	0.3	5	0.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	1,821	100.0	1,382	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37	2.0	23	1.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,784	98.0	1,359	98.3
One race	1,779	97.7	1,354	98.0
White	1,371	75.3	1,059	76.6
Black or African American	398	21.9	287	20.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.4	6	0.4
Asian	1	0.1	1	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1	1	0.1
Some other race	0	0.0	0	0.0
Two or more races	5	0.3	5	0.4

(X) Not applicable

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Matrices PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4.

U.S. Census Bureau

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QT-PL. Race, Hispanic or Latino, and Age: 2000

Data Set: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Geographic Area: **Tybee Island city, Georgia**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions. *see* <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/data/notes/expplu.html>.

Subject	All ages		18 years and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
RACE				
Total population	3,392	100.0	2,923	100.0
One race	3,368	99.3	2,904	99.3
White	3,254	95.9	2,816	96.3
Black or African American	64	1.9	54	1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	0.6	14	0.5
Asian	29	0.9	18	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Some other race	2	0.1	2	0.1
Two or more races	24	0.7	19	0.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	3,392	100.0	2,923	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	43	1.3	31	1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,349	98.7	2,892	98.9
One race	3,331	98.2	2,877	98.4
White	3,219	94.9	2,791	95.5
Black or African American	64	1.9	54	1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	19	0.6	14	0.5
Asian	29	0.9	18	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Some other race	0	0.0	0	0.0
Two or more races	18	0.5	15	0.5

(X) Not applicable

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Matrices PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4.

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C

P27 PLACE OF WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER--PLACE LEVEL [5] - Universe

Workers 16 years and over

Data Set Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

	Tybee Island city, Georgia
Total:	1,737
Living in a place:	1,737
Worked in place of residence	441
Worked outside place of residence	1,296
Not living in a place	0

U.S. Census Bureau
Census 2000

See the Accuracy of the Data document for this data set

Accuracy of the Data: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data (PDF 141.5KB)


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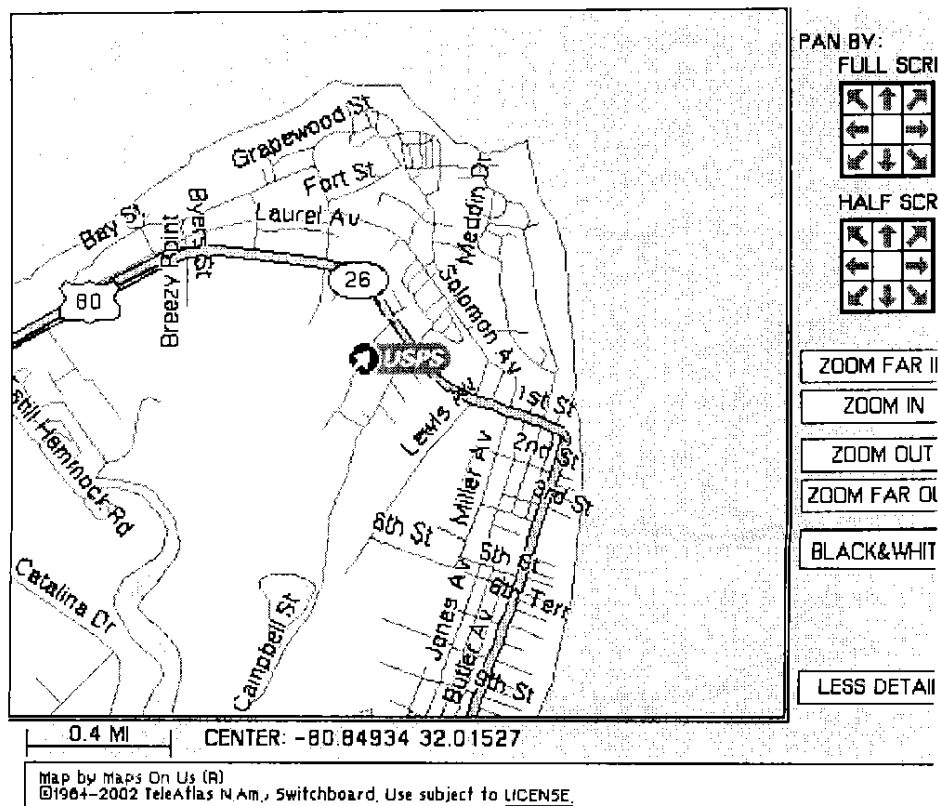
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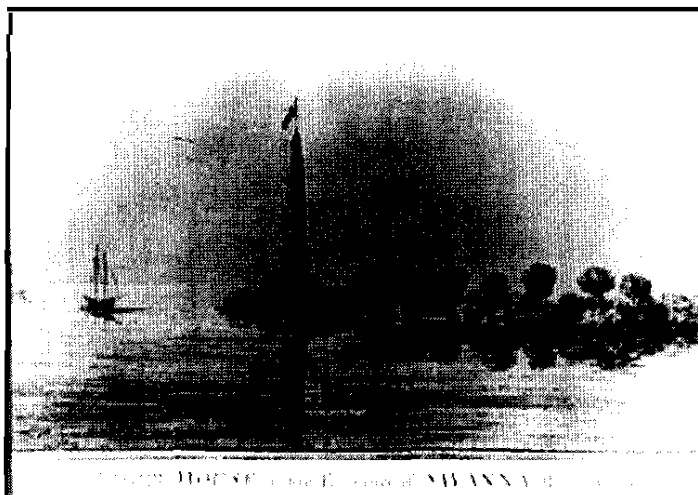
Historic Tybee Island

by Katherine D. Ferreira

- Early Tybee History

- The Tybee Island Light Station

- Fort Screven



- The Tybee Island Resort Era
- Tybee Island Image Catalog

Savannah Images Project

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Early History of Tybee Island

The origin of the name "Tybee", according to most historians, derives from the Native American **Euehee** Indian word for "salt", which was but one of the many natural resources found on Tybee.

Many flags have flown over Tybee. The first of which was Spain's. In 1520, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon laid claim to Tybee Island as part of Spain's "La Florida" which extended from the Bahamas to Nova Scotia.

In 1605, the French were drawn to Tybee in search of Sassafras roots, which at the time were considered by Europeans to be a miracle cure. The Spanish would fight the French in a naval battle just off the shore of Tybee Island to regain control over the area.

Spain would be forced to give up their claim to Tybee and other extremities due to superior French and British settlements. In 1733, General James Oglethorpe and a handful of settlers came to the area. The first settlements were established on Tybee Island by Oglethorpe to check out water passages from the east. Tybee Island was considered extremely important to the development and future of Savannah and the colony because of its location at the mouth of the Savannah River. Tybee settlers built a fort at one of the settlements to insure control over access to the river, and Oglethorpe ordered a lighthouse constructed to mark the entrance to the river in 1736. Tybee was one of the satellite settlements established by Oglethorpe. These settlements were a "defense screen" around Savannah. They stretched from positions up and down the Savannah River and the Ogeechee River.

Tybee Island would play a significant role throughout Georgia and U.S. history, including the Revolutionary war when Tybee served as the staging area for French Admiral D'Estaing's ill-fated 1779 "Siege of Savannah."

During the War of 1812, the British used the Tybee Island Lighthouse as a signal tower to warn Savannah of a possible attack. Though no such attack took place, a "Martello Tower" was constructed on Tybee to provide protection in guarding the Savannah River.

By the outbreak of the Civil War, Tybee would again play an important military role in U.S. history. First Confederates occupied the Island. In December 1861, the Rebel forces would withdraw to Fort Pulaski under orders from Robert E. Lee. Union forces under the Command of Quincy Adams Gilmore took control of Tybee and began constructing cannon batteries on the westside of Tybee facing Fort Pulaski about one mile away. On April 11, 1862, those cannon batteries would fire a new weapon called "rifled cannon" at Fort Pulaski and change forever the way the world protected its coastal areas.

TYBEE MAIN PAGE

Tybee Island Light Station

The importance of a lighthouse on Tybee Island was understood from the earliest days of establishing the British colony of Georgia in 1733. Under the direction of Noble Jones of Wormsloe Plantation, work began on the first lighthouse built on Tybee Island. Completed in 1736 and made of wood, the first lighthouse stood ninety feet tall and was reported to be the tallest building of its kind in America.

Unfortunately, the first Tybee lighthouse was constructed too close to the shore and was threatened by beach erosion. Work began on a new lighthouse just before a severe storm washed the first one away in August of 1741. A new stone and wood tower was completed in March of 1742. A thirty-foot flagpole was added to the ninety-foot tower making the signal one hundred and twenty four feet tall. According To General Oglethorpe, the structure "was much the best building of its kind."

The second Tybee lighthouse, like the first one was constructed too close to the Atlantic Ocean and was threatened with destruction. In 1768, a third lighthouse was built. A site further away from the ocean was selected and the third Tybee Lighthouse built of brick with interior wooden stairs and landings was completed in 1773 and stood one hundred feet tall. In 1790, the United States Lighthouse Establishment operated the Tybee Lighthouse.

In 1857, a second order (eight foot tall) Fresnel lense was installed in the lantern room of the lighthouse. The lens greatly increased the effectiveness of the light with the prism. The light produced was so brilliant and so concerned the Confederates at Fort Pulaski in 1861, that volunteers were sent over to burn the wooden stairs and landings in the Lighthouse to prevent its use by approaching Federal forces. The Union troops, which occupied Tybee Island, repaired the damage and used the tower to watch rebel forces at Fort Pulaski until its surrender in 1862.

In 1866, a new brick and cast iron lighthouse for Tybee was authorized. The lower sixty feet of the 1773 Tybee Light were used as the foundation of the fourth Tybee Light. Ninety-four feet were added and a nine-foot tall First Order Fresnel lens was installed. The Light was one hundred and fifty-four feet tall, was re-classified as a major aid to navigation, and required three keepers to operate the light station. The new light was displayed for the first time on October 1, 1867 and could be seen for over eighteen miles out to sea.

In 1933, the fuel for the lighthouse was converted from kerosene to electricity and there was no longer a need for three keepers at the Tybee Island Lighthouse, and George Jackson became the only lighthouse keeper at Tybee. In 1939, the United States Coast Guard took over the operation of America's Lighthouses and occupied Tybee Light Station until 1987 when the age and increased cost of maintaining the Tybee Light Station forced the Coast Guard to relocate to Cockspur Island.

The Tybee Island Light Station is one of America's most intact Light stations, having all of its historic support buildings still on its five-acre site. The Head keeper's and first Assistant Keeper's house originally exhibited a unique style of architecture known as "stickstyle." The ornate trim and contrasting vertical and horizontal siding has been covered up by Coast Guard renovations. The Tybee Island Historical Society has begun a restoration campaign, which will return the

entire light station to its historic early 20th century character.

The Tybee Island Lighthouse is opened to the public six days a week. Visitors will enjoy the walk around the site and up into the lighthouse to get a birds-eye view of Tybee Island, Georgia.

TYBEE MAIN PAGE

Text taken from a pamphlet published by the Tybee Island Historical Society

Fort Screven

During William McKinley's administration, the nation was being inextricably drawn into a war against Spain over its treatment of the people of Cuba. Conditions were abysmal and the plight of the Cubans attracted the sympathies of the American people.

Georgia's coastal defense improvements were accelerated as war approached. Fort Screven was ordered built on the north end of Tybee Island to provide a more modern system of seacoast defenses. Fortifications were constructed to guard the entrances to Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's. All but one of these were temporary, being abandoned soon after the Spanish-American War ended. Only Fort Screven on the north end of Tybee Island remained an active military post until 1947.

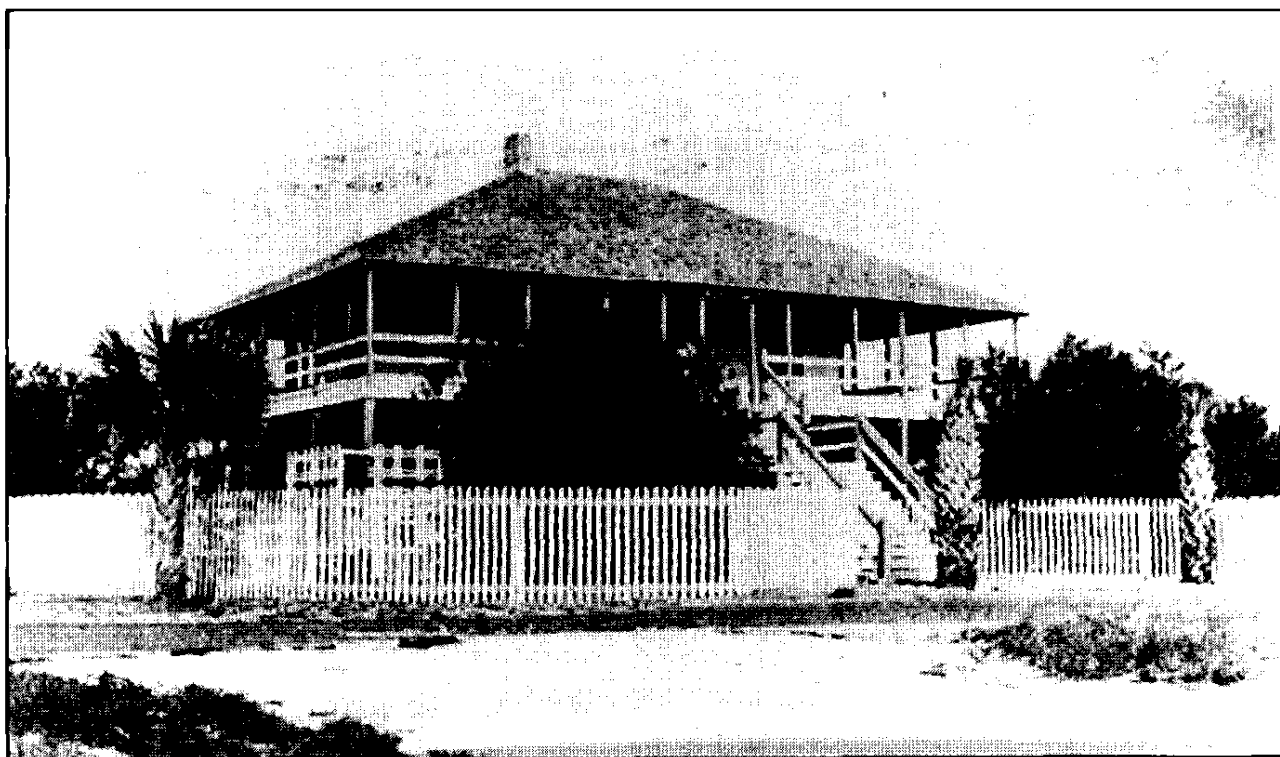
Initially, the fort was informally called Fort Tybee, then Camp Graham. On April 27, 1899, a presidential proclamation changed the name to Fort Screven in honor of General Joseph Screven, a Revolutionary War hero who was killed in action near Midway, Georgia, in 1778. The gun batteries that were a part of the fort were named to honor America's war heroes.

From 1897 to 1947, Fort Screven was an integral part of America's coastal defense system. Troops trained and stood guard on Tybee Island through the Spanish-American War of 1898, World War I, and World War II. In 1947 the Fort was closed and sold to the town of Tybee.

In 1961, Battery Garland the former gun battery and magazine for a twelve-inch long-range gun became the Tybee Museum. Rooms which once stored six-hundred pound projectiles and two-hundred pound bags of gunpowder now hold the collections and exhibits of over four-hundred years of Tybee Island history.

TYBEE MAIN PAGE

The Tybee Resort



This is a typical Tybee beach cottage from the year 1910. This is a traditional elevated style built on piers for both air circulation and protection against storm surges. Cottages of this style were typically occupied only during the summer months.



This is a postcard showing the Pavilion at Tybee Beach during the 1940's. Many couples spent the evening at the pavilion dancing to the music of Tommy Dorsey and other popular bands of this time. Toward the back of the Pavilion, there was a large bar, dance floor, and a

bowling alley. Rocking chairs surrounded the porch of the pavilion inviting visitors to relax and enjoy the ocean breeze.

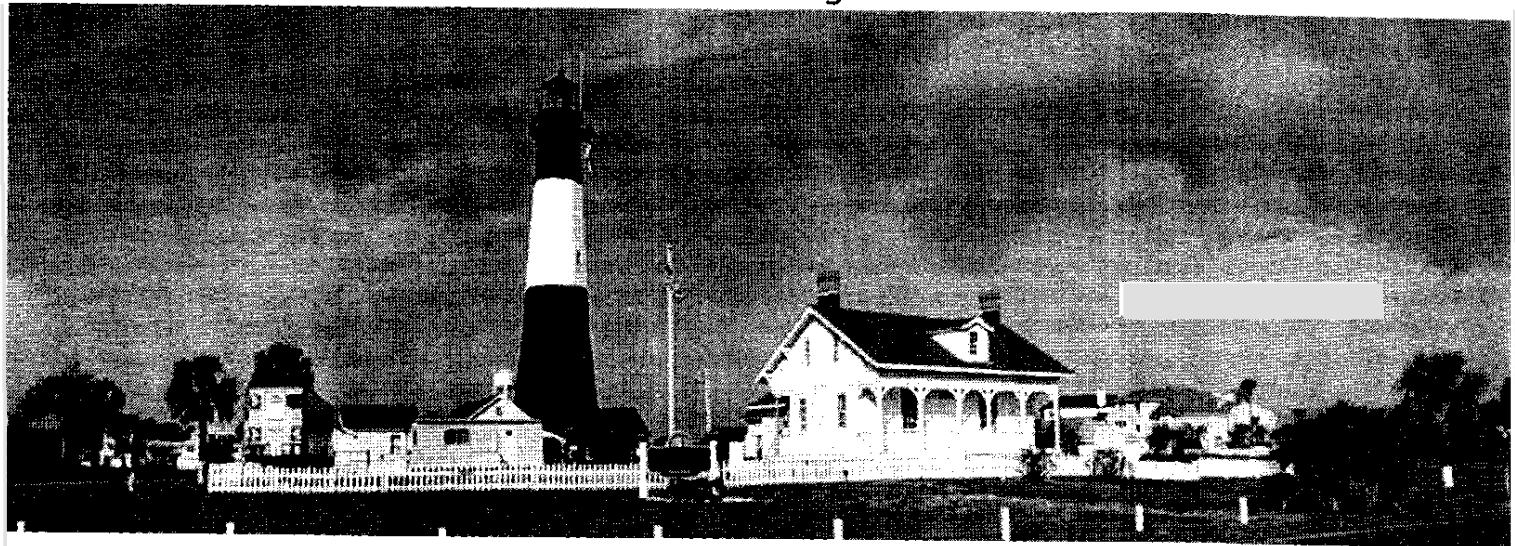
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History

The region of the state in which Tybee Island is located is steeped in history. Colonial settlers were in and around savannah from the early **1700's**. However, Tybee Island itself represents a harsh environment in which weather has limited development and preservation over the years.

The name tybee is thought to be derived from an Indian word meaning salt meadow. Centuries ago, Tybee Island was part of the **Gaule** kingdom of Indians who lived on the seven large barrier islands stretching from Cumberland island to tybee. Tybee was later a camping ground for local Yamacraw Indian families from the savannah area who Oystered, fished, and collected salt on the island.

In **1520**, a Spaniard named Francisco Gordillo landed on tybee. He was apparently on a slave hunting expedition, upon leaving; he left a knife and a rosary on the island. Hernandez Desoto's **1540** expedition found these items on tybee while they were charting the island. **I t** is interesting to note that a great deal of contemporary archeological work is finding more extensive evidence of Spanish settlement on the Georgia barrier islands than was previously suspected.

For the next two centuries, tybee was used as an occasional landing and supply point by Indians and Spanish, French, and British expeditions. **I t** was declared a part of the trustee's colony of Georgia in **1733**. According to church records, John Wesley held his first prayer service on the American continent on **Estill** hammock in **1736**. During the same year, a lighthouse was built on the north end of Tybee Island. **I t** was built on cedar piles with a brickwork base; **it** was **25** feet square at the base and **90** feet high. **I t** employed a whale oil lamp to alert shipping to the presence of the island and the nearby mouth of the savannah river.

During the era of plantation agriculture along the coast, Tybee Island was used as a **dueling** ground by south Carolinas **who sought** to void their state's anti-dueling **laws**. British soldiers constructed Fort Tybee in the **1750s** where Fort Screven now stands. When the British occupied savannah during the revolutionary war, loyalists settled on tybee and carried out a lucrative trade with the passing merchant ships. The Americans staged a small boat attack on the island one night, and burned the Tory settlement. In **1782**, tybee became a staging area for British loyalists who were emigrating from Georgia to Canada and the west **Indies**.

In 1804, a great hurricane leveled **all** of the structures on Tybee Island as well as a two-story Fort on adjacent cockspur island. No further military construction was attempted on the island until 1829 when work on Fort Pulaski was begun. Robert e. lee was one of the military engineers who worked on the Fort's design and construction. **The** island was largely a seasonal fishing and camping ground. Another great hurricane hit the island in 1854, a storm that was so strong that **it** permanently changed the course of several local creeks.

After the war, tybee **lay** dormant. Dr. James P. Screven bought most of the island, and after his death, large lots were surveyed and sold. An 1875 subdivision map prepared by Charles G. Platen shows that 90 percent of the island was owned by the five persons: Joseph Tatnell, Katherine Mutryne, **J.** Young, Mary Farley, and the Screven estate. **I t** is supposed that small tracts along the tybee roads (savannah river) were owned by river pilots and their crews.

In 1875, the united states government purchased 138 acres of the island from the Screven estate and individual landholders. The Fort Screven community was established and was to continue under military government until 1946, when **it** turned over to the municipal government of savannah beach.

In the late 1800s settlement occurred along the riverfront. A wharf was built, and steamboat service was begun. Tybee then began its growth as an ocean-beach resort. As early **as** 1883, a railroad had been planned to serve the island. The tybee railroad **company** began laying the bed, but **it** failed financially. The effort then was **reorganized** as the savannah and Atlantic railroad. The railroad was completed and sold to the central railroad, which operated **it** until 1933, when the new **u.s.** highway 80 made railroad passage to tybee obsolete.


The last great hurricane to come ashore at tybee did so in 1898, at which time the island was covered and sustained major damage to 80 percent of its structures. There was **also** significant **loss** of life during this storm. Paradoxically, **as** shown from studies done by Martha Griffin (Georgia department of natural resources) and by frank poesy and wade **Seyle** (**u.s.** army corps of engineers), the island's land mass had enlarged appreciably through **1900, despite** the serious storms. However, the island's beaches have eroded steadily from 1925 to the present. Millions of dollars have been used for erosion protection, and **it** is expected that millions more will be necessary **in an attempt** to maintain the islands present physical boundaries.

There remain at least three particularly important historic landmarks on the island. They are the tybee lighthouse and museum, Fort Screven, and the fresh air home. All three contribute to **Tybee's** historic culture. All three warrant protection in the **planning** process.


Inventory and analysis of historic resources

The tybee lighthouse is the oldest and tallest lighthouse in Georgia. In **1773**, a **100-foot tall Daymark** tower was erected to aid ship traffic along the eastern seaboard and savannah river. During the civil war, confederate troops destroyed the upper levels of the tower to hinder union advances. The present lighthouse was built in 1867 atop the **1773** foundation. **I t** is 154 feet tall and constructed of brick and metal. **I t was** converted from oil to electricity in 1933, using a single bulb of **1,000** watts. Light through the 10 foot Fresnel lens can be seen from 18 miles out at sea. There are a total of six historic buildings on the Tybee Island lighthouse site, the oldest being the kitchen (circa **1812**). Other buildings on the sites include the oil house and the keeper's cottage.

Fort Screven was established on march 19, 1898. The Fort was originally called camp graham. On April 27, 1899, a presidential proclamation changed the name to Fort Screven in honor of brigadier general James Screven; a revolutionary war hero was killed in action near midway church on November 24, 1778. Used during the Spanish-American war, Fort Screven was a link on Georgia's coastal defense system designed to guard the entrances to savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and st. Mary's. **I t** remained an active post until 1945. The major components of Fort Screven include:

 Battery garland (click on battery garland for more info)

 Battery brumby

 Battery backups

 Battery Gantt

 Battery Habersham

 Officers row

Community house.

After world war **ii**, the government closed Fort Screven, and the houses and other property were sold. Several of the structures on Fort Screven have been adapted for modern day use. Battery garland is currently the home of the Tybee Island museum. Batteries Gantt, Habersham and a portion of brumby, are now privately owned.

The fresh air home was founded and established by Miss Nina Anderson **Pape** for the purposes of increasing health and happiness of disadvantaged children. Miss **Pape** was the founder and the first president of the Froebel circle, the organization responsible for supporting the home through donations and gifts. Established **on one rented floor** Of a cottage in 1898, the home was originally a convalescent home that could accommodate 50 children. **I t** expanded to its current location at 900-butler avenue in 1929 and now provides a vacation for approximately **100** children every two weeks during the summer. There are no historic commercial districts on Tybee Island, but there is one historic residential district, **ft. Screven**. Nine two-story homes were built on officers' row to provide housing for the ranking offices and their families. They were constructed of

cypress and pine and raised above ground level on brick and granite piers. The homes were built on a crescent shaped Berm, which provided protection from erosion while providing a good view of the Atlantic shoreline. Today the houses are privately occupied and maintained. The exterior of the buildings has been changed little since the occupation era of Fort Screven, and they have retained much of their historic charm. Rural resource areas on Tybee consist of two community parks and the extensive marshlands. Jaycee and memorial parks are the two community parks that provide recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to Tybee Island. The parks provide desirable undeveloped open space.

Equipped with playground equipment and picnic facilities for the use and enjoyment of the community. The marshes provide important fishing and other outdoor recreational activity.

Tybee Island has an immense spray of archaeological and cultural sites. Included in its collection are:

- 🏰 Martello tower
- 🏰 Central of Georgia railroad
- 🏰 The old lighthouse
- 🏰 Tybee Island pier and pavilion
- 🏰 Lazaretto
- 🏰 Civil war union batteries

Located at the north end of Tybee Island, the Martello tower was built for the United States government by Isaiah Davenport of Savannah in the early 1820's. It was one of six towers constructed along the Atlantic coast as part of a coastal defense system. However, none of the Martello towers were ever used in an engagement against enemy forces. By the time of the Civil War, the tower had deteriorated considerably. In a letter written by John Screven on January 13, 1861, he described the tower as a tabby and wood structure 24 feet wide at the base, 34 feet tall with the walls that were 11 feet, 6 inches thick at the base. Many of the wood supports had rotted away, but the tabby walls were in sound condition. The land occupied by the tower was included within Fort Screven. It was destroyed just prior to World War I on orders of the United States government. Today there are only archaeological remains of the Martello tower.

In 1887, the Savannah and Atlantic railroad was completed to Tybee Island. It was bought by the Central of Georgia Railway in 1890 and continued under this management until the Tybee railroad was abandoned in 1933. Probably more than any other thing, the railroad made Tybee Island the greatest seaside resort in Georgia by making the island easily accessible to everyone. The line ran 14 miles from Savannah to Tybee and required about a one-hour ride to complete. Completion of U.S. Highway 80 in June 1923 was the beginning of the end for the Tybee railroad. Business declined, and 10 years later the line was abandoned. Much of the old railroad grade still exists today. In 1991 the Chatham County Rails into Trails Committee began efforts to convert a portion of the abandoned railroad grade into a multi-purpose hiking and bicycle trail.

Of all the piers and pavilions built on Tybee, Tybrisa was the largest and best known. The central of Georgia railway operated it. The Tybrisa company purchased the pavilion from central of Georgia in 1924. A fire in 1967 destroyed the pavilion, It was not rebuilt until 1996/97 by use of 1% sales tax monies appropriated by Chatham county. The remaining support poles from the pier were removed as a public safety measure, and today there is little remaining physical evidence of Tybrisa. Just north of 16th street, the approach entrance to Tybrisa can still be seen.

Lazaretto was a small settlement established near Lazaretto Creek during the colonial period as a quarantine station. The name Lazaretto is an Italian word meaning "pest house." Ailing people entering into Savannah from foreign countries were kept at a hospital until they recovered. There is at least one marked grave and probably undiscovered additional archaeological evidence of Lazaretto located immediately south of U.S. highway 80 near Lazaretto Creek.

Tybee has remnants of Union and Civil War batteries. Early in the Civil War, Union forces fought for control of the Atlantic coastline to impede importation of supplies for the Confederacy. In 1861, Confederate forces abandoned Tybee Island, which was quickly occupied by Union forces that began making preparations for a siege on Confederate-held Fort Pulaski. The Union constructed eleven batteries along the north shore of Tybee Island and at Goat Point. On April 10 and 11, 1862, the Union forces bombarded the Fort with such effective results that the Confederate forces surrendered after thirty hours.

A unit of the National Park Service, Fort Pulaski National Monument consists of over 5,000 acres on Cockspur and McQueen Islands. This Fort is immediately adjacent to Tybee Island and is of great interest to local residents. The entire monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and contains such significant cultural resources as Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island Lighthouse, Battery Hambright and Memorial to John Wesley. The monument was established by proclamation of President Calvin Coolidge on October 15, 1924, and transferred to the National Park Service on July 28, 1933. It currently receives over 400,000 visitors per year. Fort Pulaski was built between 1829 and 1847, and consists of approximately 25 million bricks. On January 3, 1861, the Georgia state militia seized the Fort on orders from Governor Joseph E. Brown. After Georgia seceded on January 19, 1861, Fort Pulaski was transferred to the Confederate States of America. A decisive battle for control of the Fort on April 10 and 11, 1862, resulted in the defeat of Confederate forces holding Fort Pulaski. Union forces retained control of the fort for the remainder of the war.

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Council Member
Jason Buelterman

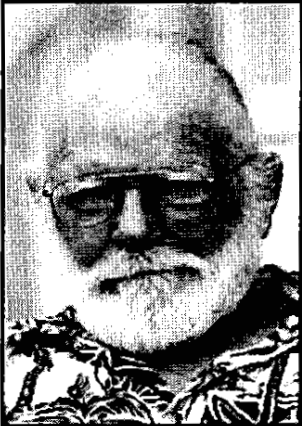
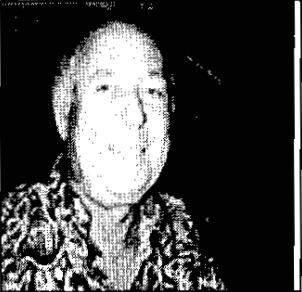
[Email Mr. Buelterman](#)



Council Member
Whitley Reynolds

[Email Mr. Reynolds](#)

Council Member

No Photo	Richard Barrow ✉ Email Mr. Barrow
	Council Member Jack Youmans ✉ Email Mr. Youmans
	Council Member Jimmy Burke ✉ Email Mr. Burke

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City Manager

**Bob Thomson****Sandy Brewer****City Manager****Administrative Assistant to
and City Manager****mailto: bthomson@cityoftybee.org**

phone: (866)786-4573 x 109

**mailto: sbrewer@cityoftybee.org**

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City Clerk

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Jacquelyn R. Brown has been employed with the City since February, 1981. of 1989 Jackie was appointed Clerk Council by the Mayor and Council. J also the Personnel Director for the

Since her appointment as Clerk, Jackie has obtained her clerk certificate through the Carl Vinson Institute/University of Georgia. They are as

🐞 Certified Municipal Clerk, Sept, 91

🐞 Certified Finance Officer Level 1, June, 99

%? Certified Municipal Clerk with the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, June, 95.

🐞 Master Municipal clerk Jan 2000

🐞 President GMC/FOC

Visit the Clerks on the web

click here: [GMCFOA](#)

Email: jbrown@cityoftybee.org or call 912-786-4573 x 103

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City Code

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Welcome to Code Corner

The City of Tybee Island Code of Ordinances, Land Use Element (Building and Zoning) of the City Code and the Minutes of its City Council Meetings from 1991 to date are found at this location. The code will open in a new browser window. Close the new window to return to the page.

[Code of Ordinances/Land Development/Minutes](#)

The City Job Description can be view by clicking on the link listed below

[City of Tybee Job Descriptions](#)